

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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KATHERINE ELIZABETH BARNET and  
WILLIAM JOHN FLETCHER, as  
LIQUIDATORS OF OCTAVIAR  
ADMINISTRATION PTY LTD (IN  
LIQUIDATION),

Plaintiffs,

-against-

DRAWBRIDGE SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES  
FUND LP, FORTRESS INVESTMENT GROUP  
LLC, GLENN PATRICK CUMMINS,  
CONSTANTINE MICHAEL DAKOLIAS, and  
MARC KEITH FURSTEIN,

Defendants.  
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CASTEL, U.S.D.J.

The defendants had moved to dismiss this action based on the doctrine of forum non conveniens, and this Court denied the motion in a Memorandum and Order dated August 27, 2014 (the "FNC Order"). In a subsequent Memorandum and Order dated September 5, 2014 (the "Comity Order"), this Court denied the defendants' request to dismiss or stay this action based on principles of international comity. The defendants now move for reconsideration of those decisions. For the reasons set forth below, the defendants' motion is denied.

#### BACKGROUND

The Court refers the reader to the FNC and Comity Orders for a more complete background of the case. In brief, the plaintiffs are the court-appointed liquidators (the "Liquidators") of Octaviar Administration Pty Ltd. ("OA") and another company, both members

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of the Octaviar Group, a group of now insolvent Australian corporations. Their claims arise out of an alleged fraudulent conveyance of approximately \$200,000,000 AUD from the Octaviar Group to Australian affiliates of Fortress Investment Group LLC (“Fortress”), which is a defendant in this action. On April 6, 2010 and April 3, 2012, the Liquidators commenced two proceedings, which were later consolidated (the “Australian Action”), in the Supreme Court of Queensland, against those Australian affiliates (but not Fortress itself) and two directors of OA.

In order to facilitate the prosecution of the claims of the OA estate and to compel the production of documents in the possession of Fortress and its parent company, defendant Drawbridge Special Opportunities Fund LP (“Drawbridge”), on August 13, 2012, the Liquidators sought recognition of the OA liquidation as a foreign main proceeding under Chapter 15 of the Bankruptcy Code. Recognition was granted once, vacated on appeal, and then finally granted again on June 19, 2014. While the Chapter 15 proceeding was stayed on appeal, on June 19, 2013, the Liquidators also filed an application in this Court for judicial assistance pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1782, which was granted by the judge sitting in Part I two days later. The defendants moved to vacate or stay the order of the Part I judge.

Throughout these proceedings, in their briefing and in court appearances, the defendants in this case consistently maintained that there would be no personal jurisdiction over them or any of their U.S. affiliates in Queensland. That position was accepted by both the Bankruptcy Court in granting Chapter 15 recognition, see In re Octaviar Administration Pty Ltd., 511 B.R. 361, 374 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2014) (“Drawbridge is apparently not subject to, and refuses to consent to, the jurisdiction of the Australian court”), and by the Court in the section 1782 proceeding, which, in granting a stay, stated that “it appears the Australian courts lack jurisdiction over [the American] companies.” (Atkins Decl., Ex. X at 13:24–25.) At no time

subsequent to these two rulings did the defendants apprise either court that, in its rulings, it had misapprehended the defendants' position on personal jurisdiction.

The Liquidators brought the instant action on February 27, 2014, which arises out of the same underlying facts as the Australian Action. Defendants moved to dismiss on a variety of grounds. In the FNC Order, this Court held that, because the defendants had consistently taken the contrary position in the Australian courts, in Bankruptcy Court and in the section 1782 proceeding, they were judicially estopped from arguing in this action that the Australian courts had jurisdiction over them. See FNC Order at 11–18. Because dismissal pursuant to forum non conveniens requires an adequate alternate forum, the Court denied the defendants' motion to dismiss on that ground. See id. at 19. In the Comity Order, this Court dismissed several of the plaintiffs' claims, but refused to dismiss or stay the action on international comity grounds. See Comity Order at 42–45. It explained that, because there was no jurisdiction over the defendants in Australia, “[a] dismissal or stay of the instant action would thus potentially leave the Liquidators without any forum in which to pursue their claims against the U.S. Defendants.” Id. at 45.

## DISCUSSION

Motions for reconsideration, which are governed by Rule 60(b), Fed. R. Civ. P., and Local Civil Rule 6.3, are “generally not favored and [are] properly granted only upon a showing of exceptional circumstances.” Marrero Pichardo v. Ashcroft, 374 F.3d 46, 55 (2d Cir.2004) (quoting United States v. Int’l Bhd. of Teamsters, 247 F.3d 370, 391 (2d Cir. 2001)). Such exceptional circumstances include “an intervening change of law, the availability of new evidence, or the need to correct a clear error or prevent manifest injustice.” Kolel Beth Yechiel

of Tartikov, Inc. v. YLL Irrevocable Trust, 729 F.3d 99, 104 (2d Cir. 2013). “[A] motion to reconsider should not be granted where the moving party seeks solely to relitigate an issue already decided.” Shrader v. CSX Transp., Inc., 70 F.3d 255, 257 (2d Cir. 1995).

The defendants challenge the Court’s application of the doctrine of judicial estoppel. They assert, first, that they never took “clearly inconsistent” positions on whether they would be amenable to personal jurisdiction in Australia, but in so doing, they do not point to anything that the Court failed to consider in its FNC Order, let alone anything constituting an exceptional circumstance requiring reconsideration. They reframe their statements to the Bankruptcy Court as merely reflecting the fact that their counsel had no authority to consent to jurisdiction at that very moment. This is precisely the type of narrow interpretation that the Court earlier found “unpersuasive.” See FNC Order at 13. The defendants also quote language from their submissions to the Bankruptcy Court characterizing the claims in this action as nothing more than counts that could have been filed in the Australian litigation, but this is a far cry from disabusing the Bankruptcy Court of the notion that these defendants would not be subject to personal jurisdiction in Queensland.

Next, the defendants assert that controlling legal authority requires a favorable decision by the first tribunal in order for judicial estoppel to apply in the second. None of the cases they point to, however, have caused the Court to change its view of the doctrine as articulated in the FNC Order. To reiterate: “judicial estoppel is an equitable doctrine invoked by a court at its discretion,” New Hampshire v. Maine, 532 U.S. 742, 750 (2001) (quotation marks omitted), and there are no “inflexible prerequisites or . . . exhaustive formula” for its application. Id. at 751. See also Adelphia Recovery Trust v. Goldman, Sachs & Co., 748 F.3d 110, 116–17 (2d Cir. 2014) (“the exact criteria for invoking judicial estoppel will vary based on specific

factual contexts”). New Hampshire itself did not involve a prior favorable decision on the merits, but rather prior approval of a consent decree. 532 U.S. at 752. Courts in this district have held that “[j]udicial estoppel does not require that a court expressly assume a party’s position in formulating its opinion or issue a final decision on the merits.” Capmark Fin. Grp. Inc. v. Goldman Sachs Credit Partners L.P., 491 B.R. 335, 353 (S.D.N.Y. 2013); cf. Kunica v. St. Jean Fin., Inc., 233 B.R. 46, 58–59 (S.D.N.Y. 1999) (applying judicial estoppel to a party who did not receive a bankruptcy discharge in a prior proceeding, but whose bankruptcy case was merely dismissed). At least three other circuits have explicitly stated that a prior favorable decision is not a prerequisite to the application of judicial estoppel. See In re Cassidy, 892 F.2d 637, 641 (7th Cir. 1990) (holding that a party that, on appeal, prevailed on a subsidiary question but lost the appeal as a whole was judicially estopped); Reynolds v. Comm’r, 861 F.2d 469, 473 (6th Cir. 1988) (“The ‘prior success’ requirement does not mean that the party against whom the judicial estoppel doctrine is to be invoked must have prevailed on the merits. Rather, judicial acceptance means only that the first court has adopted the position urged by the party, either as a preliminary matter or as part of a final disposition.” (quotation marks omitted)); In re Coastal Plains, Inc., 179 F.3d 197, 206 (5th Cir. 1999) (same, quoting Reynolds). None of the Second Circuit cases cited by the defendants hold that a favorable ruling by the first court is an essential requirement for the application of judicial estoppel.

Because judicial estoppel applies, the defendants are barred from arguing that there would be personal jurisdiction over them in Australia and thus that Australia is an adequate alternative forum for forum non conveniens purposes. See Norex Petroleum Ltd. v. Access Indus., Inc., 416 F.3d 146, 157 (2d Cir. 2005) (noting that an alternative forum is adequate only if the defendants are amenable to process there). The six pages of their opening brief devoted to

arguing precisely that are thus misguided. Judicial estoppel obviates the need for the Court to analyze independently the defendants' amenability to jurisdiction in Australia. The FNC Order said as much when it noted that the declaration of Ian Jackman, on which the defendants again rely here, was beside the point because it "provides no light on the past or present positions of the defendants, which lie at the heart of the estoppel issue." FNC Order at 14.

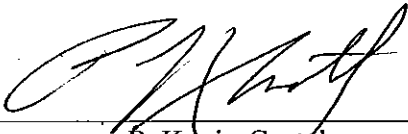
Finally, the defendants have not persuaded the Court to revisit its decision not to dismiss or stay this action based on principles of international comity. While they argue—correctly—that the foreign jurisdiction need not be an "adequate forum" for forum non conveniens purposes for international comity abstention to apply, the adequacy of the foreign jurisdiction nevertheless remains a factor for courts to consider. See Royal & Sun Alliance Ins. Co. of Canada v. Century Int'l Arms, Inc., 466 F.3d 88, 94 (2d Cir. 2006) (requiring evaluation of "the adequacy of the alternate forum"). That factor becomes particularly important if the Australian defendants are not responsible for obligations of the defendants in this action, a consideration which bears on the question whether the defendants here and in the Australian action should be considered "substantially similar." See id. at 94–95 (noting that the issue of substantial similarity was raised when the foreign defendant asserted that it was not responsible for the obligations of the U.S. defendant). If they are not (the defendants have not argued this one way or the other), and if there is no jurisdiction over the U.S. defendants in Australia (which the defendants are estopped from contesting), then a dismissal or stay of this action would very concretely prejudice the plaintiffs' ability to recover from those defendants. Under these circumstances, and in light of this Court's "virtually unflagging obligation to exercise the jurisdiction given" it, see id. at 92 (quoting Colorado River Water Conservation Dist. v. United

States, 424 U.S. 800, 817 (1976) (alteration omitted)), refusal to stay or dismiss this action was well within this Court's discretion.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the motion for reconsideration is denied.

SO ORDERED.

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P. Kevin Castel  
United States District Judge

Dated: New York, New York  
October 17, 2014